FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 20, 1855. [NO. 1994.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $8 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

From the "National Intelligencer."

EDITORIAL "WINDS AND CURRENTS."

The bitter sectional controversy which has followed the unfortunate repeal of the Missouri Compromise has proved a severe test to parties and public men as well as to public journals. Many have scudded away before the gale and escaped its fury, some have defied it and gone down all standing, while others have weathered the storm and still bravely float, though a little damaged, it may be, in their rigging. Our own barque—to pursue the figure—has, we believe, stood the tempest as well as any, although its timbers are none of the newest, and therefore proving their original soundness.

But, to quit metaphor, what we desire to say is, that the stand which we felt it our duty to take, on the introduction of the *Nebraska* measure into Congress, though ostensibly adverse to Southern sentiment, has been sustained by a great many more—ten to one—formal and emphatic expressions of approbation from our Southern subscribers than from our Northern ones. This, under some manifestations of an opposite feeling from certain Whig friends of the South, has been eminently consoling, and has furnished to us a fresh proof that the path of honesty is ever the path of expdiency. While, however, we have received from both sections multiplied assurances of approval in the course we have pursued in regard to this latest and worst of our sectional dissensions, we have been favored with a few of an opposite character—among them the following, which, as we propose to make it the text for some general remarks, we insert:

"INDIANA, July 30, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN: I have been a reader of your paper for several years past, and have read it with both pleasure and profit. The course you seem inclined to take of late on one or two subjects does not suit me. It may afford you 'pleasure to peruse' such articles as the one you copy from the Journal of Commerce in your paper of the 24th, but it does not afford me any to read them. I am heartily tired of Southern threats of dissolution and Northern 'Union saving' by cowardly curnish acquiescence in any measure calculated to improve the price of negroes. I have the receipt of your agent for payment up to December 6, 1855. Please stop my paper *now*. I am not an Abolitionist, but I am one of the many thousand Northern men who will no longer submit to the lawless extension of slavery."

What was said of Cardinal Wolsey, nearly three centuries ago, namely, that "*his own opinion was his law*," might have been said with equal truth of hundreds before him, and may be said of thousands at the present day. In this free country, and in this enlightened and progressive age, more especially, a man's "own opinion is becoming the only "law" by which he will consent to be governed. Nor is this all: he is not satisfied with making his own opinion a law to himself, as despotic and unchangeable as that of the Medes and Persians, but he insists upon its being a law of others, or they incur his ire and proscription. In this stage of reform(?) in the science of *self*-government, editors of public journals must often meet with incidents that prove the desperate absurdity of hoping, like the old man in the fable, to please every body. Those who have patriotism and independence enough to pursue the straight path of duty, swerving neither to the right nor to the left in their determination to maintain the unchanging principles which constitute the only sure foundation of happiness to individuals or nations, must be sometimes annoyed, but much oftener amused, at the rude and imperious chidings they receive for daring to think and speak according to the honest dictates of their own judgment. Our paper has surely been long enough before the public under its present conductors for every reader to have become familiar with the principles which have uniformly characterized its columns. And yet it would seem, to judge from the above example, that we are expected to be the defenders and supporters of every absurd *ism* which the political neology of the day has brought into vogue. We must either give up our independence and become partisans, or we must cease to speak of the doings or sayings of any of the numerous factions which are daily springing up in the hot-beds of political fanaticism, like mushrooms after an autumn shower. It is not thus we read our rights or our duties. We pander to no man's depraved appetite; we minister to no man's inflated pride or unruly passion. We can entertain no respect for fillibusters, demagogues, or fanatics, whether high or low, or however brilliant in intellect or exalted in popular favor; nay, the higher such men rise in the gifts of nature and of fortune the less can we respect them, for in that superiority lies their greater power to do mischief.

A public journal, which came into existence with the first meeting of Congress at the constitutional seat of government, which was for many years the only public journal that gave a regular and connected history of the proceedings of that body and of the government, and which in fifty-five years has never, from fear or favor, departed from the principles of conduct which it publicly avowed on its initiation, must, in the very nature of things, have been looked upon with approbation by the calm and reflecting portions of both the great parties which then, and for a long series of years afterwards, divided the political opinions of the country. If this had not been the case, it could never have outlived the conflagration of its office by the public enemy in 1814, and the subsequent unholy efforts to put it down during the reign of proscription. It has come through the fires of persecution unscathed; it has never quailed under the frowns nor been influenced by the flattering smiles of the high in place. It is not likely that the editors of a paper, who have been thus true to themselves, thus consistent in their bearing towards all men and all parties, fearless in denouncing wrong and defending right, should at this protracted period of their labors submit to the dictation of any man or set of men. We are not unwilling to admit that we may have committed many errors of judgment, for we have never pretended to be free from the common lot of humanity; but we have dared to be honest in the worst of times, and we are growing too old now either to be frightened by the threats of loss or seduced by the promises of profit to become otherwise. We shall continue to write and to select such articles for our paper, displease whom we may, as in our judgment seems most conducive to the great end we have in view—the preservation of our Constitution and the restoration of peace and harmony throughout the Union!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1855.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.—Telegraphic despatches from New Orleans say that another great (!) conspiracy has been discovered in the City of Mexico. Numerous arrests have been made, among them two Americans. The Revolutionary party, (all parties in Mexico seem revolutionary, and what *this* one is we can't imagine) seem to be sweeping things before them. A number of towns and a quantity of money have been seized by them. A great battle at Saltillo resulted in the defeat, with great loss, of the Government troops.

The Crescent City, from Havana, reports that the *vomito* had been raging terribly at Porto Rico for a few days past. *Fifteen hundred* have died.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever, we regret to see, is on the increase in Portsmouth and Norfolk. A letter from Portsmouth, dated Aug. 13, to the Petersburg Express says:

There is much suffering among the poor sick, and we shall most gratefully appreciate the kind exertions being made in Petersburg for us. We are greatly in want of breadstuffs, particularly of *meal*, and a supply would be very acceptable.

Our town authorities are doing all they can; but the scourge is so wide-spread, that it is beyond their capacity to afford relief to all who are its subjects. We have to take care, not only of the sick, but of the other members of their families, and many other individuals who are thrown out of employment by reason of its visitation.

From Norfolk, a letter in the same paper says:

"I received your letter dated August 9th, on yesterday, and it affords me pleasure to hear of your exemption from epidemics of all kinds. Would that I could speak in equally flattering terms of Norfolk. It is indeed a gloomy picture to gaze upon, and strikes terribly the minds of the timid, who are flying from the city through every outlet by which escape can be made. Stores are closed—business completely stagnant; and more than all supplies of provisions are becoming deplorably short."

A despatch from Washington City says:

More than two hundred persons from fever-infected places in Virginia have arrived here, within the past week, and two have died since they reached here.

A great meeting of the fusion party recommended by the K. N. State Council of Massachusetts was held at Springfield on Tuesday. Many distinguished men of the K. N., K. S., Locofoco and Whig parties were present, and the affair was very enthusiastic. A similar meeting, largely attended, was held at Portland, Me., on the same day. And a convention of the wire-pullers for the same party assembled in Washington City on the same day. A platform has been published, but has not come to hand. The object is said to be the election of Senator Seward to the Presidency in 1856.

TEXAS ELECTION.—Pease, Dem. elected Governor, and Bell, Dem. elected to Congress.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Five K. N. Whigs, four Locofocos and one anti-K. N. Whig have been elected to Congress. In the last Congress 6 Whigs and 4 Locos. For the Legislature, so far as heard, the Locos gain 5 and lose 4. In the last Legislature the Whig majority was 12.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Mr. Morehead has from 7,000 to 8,000 majority. Six K. N. Whigs and four Locos supposed elected to Congress. No change.

ALABAMA.—The latest reports are that five Locos and two K. N. Whigs are elected to Congress. Legislature and Governor's election very largely Locofoco.

Vermont.—The whigs of Vermont have nominated John Wheeler of Burlington, for governor, and Isaac T. Wright, of Castleton, for lieutenant governor. The nominating convention was held at White River Junction on the 8th inst., and was thinly attended.

Mr. Shannon of Ohio has accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at the Court of St. James will leave London for the United States on the 6th of October.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Several important causes have been decided and others settled during the term. The cases are not of such character as to render their publication interesting to the public.

THE ELECTIONS.—Mr. Clingman's official majority is 1,495. Gen. Dockery's majority was about 3,500, and Mr. C.'s majority two years ago 2,300.

The "American" Party have majorities:

Paine's District,	about	400
Reade's "	about	3291
Puryear's "	about	332
		4023

The Locofocos have majorities:

Ruffin's District,	about	3,400
Winslow's "	official	1,066
Branch's "	"	2,591
Craige's "	"	2,640
Clingman's "	"	1,495
		11,192

Locofoco majority, 7,169.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The Boston Courier, a time-honored Whig Journal, thus closes a long and able review of the causes which have placed Massachusetts in its present disgraceful position:

"For our own part, we sincerely trust the old Whig party will be again re-organized upon the old and substantial basis of opposition to whatever is objectionable—and is there not enough?—in the administration of the General Government. It might commence its course anew, with little of that pride and pomp which so often, in former days, led it to victory. But it has good men left, and plenty of them. Its array at the outset might perhaps seem comparatively meagre; but its scattered ranks only need the exhibition of courage and confidence and resolution on the part of their leaders to rally in hosts which must prove eventually triumphant. Teach the people that there are great issues, and many, yet at stake between the Government and the governed; that our national policy, foreign and domestic, never needed more to be watched and regulated; that the indecent scramble for place and profit never needed so much to be checked and discountenanced; that never before could so earnest an appeal be made to whatever remains of public virtue for an elevation of the standard of intelligence and honor in the administration of public affairs. To such a call, honestly and powerfully made, there could not fail to be an irresistible response. The old echoes of battle would ring again in the ears of the people; the flap of the old banner would be music to multitudes who now lie scattered and despondent from one border to another of Massachusetts."

The Whigs of Maryland, also, are moving to re-organize their ranks broken and scattered by the overwhelming defeat of General Scott.

There never was a purer or more patriotic party than the Southern Whig party. Scorning trickery and demagogueism; frowning upon and detesting the wild lust for place and power and spoils which so often disgraced its opponents and damaged the country; seeking always the good of the country and the preservation of National Honor, National Union, and our National Constitution; it was of essential service to the country, and almost always *deserved* success, if it did not at all times command it. The mass of the party at the North, influenced often by the love of the spoils, and misled often by artful demagogues, may have been different. But those who still cling to the Whig name and principles in that section, are generally of a better stamp. And though they may be few, if an organization can be effected upon sound principles, a nucleus presented for the gathering together of the conservative men now attached to the others, we may once again hear the warcry of the gallant party of the days of Clay and Webster, and once again march shoulder to shoulder under the old flag—"A Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

We don't believe in the death and burial of the Whig party. Its principles are alive, and the men too who will defend them. People talk of its death, and of having driven the last nail in its coffin, but as somebody remarked the other day, "the body grumbled and the corpse was a noisy one," and there will be a resurrection if the Government stands.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—A few days ago the Intelligencer copied with approbation an article from the Journal of Commerce, (published in the Observer) pointing out to the North the dangers to which its fanatical course is subjecting the Union. One of its Indiana subscribers, who heartily hates all Northern Union Savers writes quite a tart letter to the Intelligencer in consequence. The letter and the Intelligencer's comments thereon will be found in another column.

There are many of us here at the South, who, having the same object in view, differ with the Intelligencer as to the most likely method of accomplishing it. It is an honest difference of opinion, and usually expressed with the respect so eminently due to that time-honored journal. We have heard many regret its course, but we have never heard any doubt that it was the result of honest conviction and directed by the same love of the Union and the Constitution which has always marked it.

FIFTH DISTRICT,—OFFICIAL.

	Bragg.	Dockery.	Reade, Amer.	Kerr, Anti.
Person,	601	331	465	427
Caswell,	1007	220	202	1020
Alamance,	696	597	634	634
Chatham,	1017	1137	1196	566
Randolph,	403	1378	1398	304
Guilford,	528	1615	1905	348
Moore,	605	752	576	282
Montgomery,	145	741	555	163
	5002	6771	6501	3317

OFFICIAL VOTE—SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Union	770	250
Cleaveland	893	116
Lincoln	626	200
Rowan	957	584
Anson	240	637
Mecklenburg	1075	759
Cabarrus	389	636
Stanly	106	620
Gaston	795	211
Catawba	894	91
	6744	4104

OFFICIAL VOTE—EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Bragg.	Dockery.	Carmichael, American.	Clingman, Anti-Am.
Wilkes,	325	1261	1142	586
Watauga,	157	428	334	234
Caldwell,	219	620	318	519
Burke,	333	651	387	511
Rutherford,	621	1019	621	1214
McDowell,	217	674	421	497
Henderson,	243	687	700	650
Buncombe,	562	775	874	841
Yancey,	639	349	168	657
Haywood,	345	350	341	415
Macon,	229	390	850	352
Cherokee,	427	684	532	588
Jackson,	366	255	129	458
Madison,	428	311	267	557
	5111	8554	6584	8079

BREAD.—There is very regularly at this season an effort by parties interested to over estimate on one and to underrate on the other side the probable yield of breadstuffs. A violent controversy is now going on as to the production and probable price of wheat. In one instance, in Virginia, the quarrel is conducted with so much *vim*, that an editorial duel is no unlikely result—unless indeed the object of the parties (neither knows much about farming) is to fill their columns and to kill time instead of each other, in these days of scarcity in the news as well as in the provision market.

The National Intelligencer, even, has been inveigled into the discussion, and quite an animated controversy is going on in its columns. From the last article, written from the valley of Virginia, we extract:

"In your paper of July 17th, over the signature of "Ledger," (a Marylander,) we have the following remark: "There can be no doubt whatever that the wheat crops of this country are the most abundant ever grown, and the quality never better." Now, taking the valley of Virginia *in extenso*, possessing, as it does, a soil better adapted to the production of wheat than can be found to the same extent in the Union, and extending far enough to have sufficient variety of climate, I must differ widely with "Ledger" in his conclusions. The valley of Virginia, (as far as it extends into Maryland and Pennsylvania, &c., although known by different names in different States, is but a continuation of the same valley,) I am free to state, from personal observation and the concurrent testimony of practical farmers, cannot and will not exceed the one-half of an average crop, and the grain, so far as my observation extends, of an inferior quality. (See reports of new wheat in Baltimore in support of the latter remark.) If persons will take the trouble to inform themselves, and I think they can most conclusively, they will find that the region of country above alluded to is a safe criterion to form a very correct idea of the crops any year. When we fail to have an average crop of wheat in this great and extended valley you may rest assured that there is a corresponding decrease every where, (as an average;) and so it will be found to be in the present case. I have satisfactory data before me to satisfy me that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are deficient from one-third to one-half of an average crop; Michigan, Iowa, Missouri nearer to an average than any other States. Yet we all know that Missouri sends but little wheat to the general market; Iowa needs a large portion of what she has to feed her emigrant population; and we have Michigan's surplus to add to the small stock of the old States to form the "plenty" for exportation. Well, let there be considerable foreign demand, and you will see, sirs, by the time we take care of No. 1 our great plenty will be quite meagre. The prospect is good for an abundant corn crop, and we can send a great deal of it abroad; but, take my word for it, we cannot send as much wheat as is our wont. I have been impelled to write the above in order that both producers and consumers, and I may say dealers, may investigate the subject fairly and practically, and, when fully ascertained, establish some stability in the grain and flour markets."

We publish the above that our farmer friends may have the benefit of both sides, only remarking that the writer differs widely in his statements with the newspapers in the sections to which he refers. So bountiful indeed are the crops out West that very marvellous stories are related in the newspapers occasionally of the happiness and content of planters, and of the astonishment of travellers when told that the fields of uncut wheat are left to rot because their owners thought they had already gathered enough.

Two specimens, by no means the most extravagant of the stories told, turn up this morning. A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, writing from Louisville, Kentucky, says:

"You need not be disturbed by the horrid tales of the injury from the rain to the wheat. It suffered some, in places, but not "a flea-bite." The oats stand or stood in duplicate and triplicate of ordinary years. The hay was considerably injured, but what an autumn of pasturage is close at hand! The corn-fields of Ohio and Indiana may be estimated by tons, but cannot be measured by bushels. You may send up a tremendous shout of Hallelujah for the Great West this year. It will feed all Europe, and the city of New York in the bargain, and have a whole crop left behind, that the railroads can't carry to market."

And the Appleton, Wisconsin, Crescent says:

"Call on Wisconsin for 20,000,000 bushels, and she will honor the draft if you pay enough, if not, she will export to Minnesota, Nebraska, and the rest of mankind."

We have no such crops in this State. But for the first time in several years, we have but little complaint and a great deal of content. And from all the information we can obtain, the crops of breadstuffs throughout the State will be abundant, and men and horses and hogs stand some chance of a comfortable living next year. Verily, they need it. We have the same notion about all these races that Cæsar had of men. They should be fat, sleek-headed, and such as sleep o'nights. Those who have a lean and hungry look are dangerous.

NO SCARCITY.—The last 'hog-killing time' must have been a great one. The quantity of "saved bacon" is matter of congratulation after so long a season of scarcity. The supply brought to this market for some time past has been plentiful, and during the present week unusually large. On Monday, we understand that about 90,000 lbs. were brought in in wagons.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Boston Traveller complains of the laggard operations before Sebastopol. It says that a newspaper in that vicinity kept the head "Sebastopol not yet taken" standing for six months; the types are believed to be in a more battered condition than the fortress itself. Its own foreman, says the Traveller, kept the above named head standing until the exclamation points were worn off, when he set up "Affairs in the Crimea Unchanged," and is now "progressing" with that.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1855.

Yesterday and to-day have been two of the most delightful days I ever experienced any where. It is cool enough for October, with a fine, clear, bracing air.

I called to day at the Rooms of Mr. James Bogle, (over Appleton's Book Store on Broadway,) to see a large Portrait of Bishop Atkinson, which he has painted for a gentleman of Wilmington. I regretted to find that it had been packed for shipment. I have heard it very highly applauded as a likeness as well as a work of art. Mr. Bogle is well remembered in Fayetteville, where he was a clerk when he discovered a talent for drawing and painting. He has passed through the usual severe trials of artists, but has at last reached a point from which he can look forward to success as certain. He paints a great many portraits, and has some admirable ones at his rooms.

For the benefit of my lady readers I may mention, that I fear the fashion of bonnets is getting no more sensible than it has been for a year or two past. They are still worn almost off the head. Indeed I met one lady to-day in Broadway who actually appeared to have no bonnet at all on, and it was not till after she had passed that I discovered a little thing tied to *the back of her head*, (not at all *on* the head.) The folly of this is too bad; and any change must be for the better. Perhaps the dear creatures will go from one extreme to the other, and, when they do discard the present miniature affair, will adopt the enormous flats which prevailed a dozen years ago, which covered head, face and shoulders. Well, I think even that would be an improvement.

Since the above was written I have met with the following in a N. Y. paper:

The bonnet should be a little smaller and set a little further back on the head. Roll it at the cheek, adorn it exteriorly with bows and lace and feathers. Inside light ruches, currants and cherries are proper. Follow these directions, dear lady friend, and conform your toilette at once to their spirit, and you shall be not only the best dressed lady at your hotel but a charmer too dangerous to tarry long with. Nor have anything to say to the gentleman who does not wear for the most part the darkest and plainest colors. But if he varies from this, he must wear a coat of the color of roaches or perhaps a little lighter, buttoned very high; comfortably wide sleeves, and no buttons on the wristbands. Any other pretender to a fashionable dress is no better than some newspaper letter-writer, or a lawyer who takes vulgar fees in term time.

What a break up of all proper and reasonable and regular habits of life must this living at a hotel produce. The morning after my arrival here, owing to fatigue and other causes, I did not go to my breakfast till about 10 o'clock; but at that hour and afterwards there were many others only beginning the day. Well, at 12 o'clock a most luxurious meal is spread, called Lunch, of which I am informed, (for at that meal *I* have never appeared,) great numbers partake. Then dinner at 2, or 5, as may be preferred, then tea, and then from 9 till any time of night one pleases, supper composed of meats of various kinds, lobster, tea and coffee, to all of which some add brandy, porter, champagne or other wines. As I write this, at 10 o'clock at night, the dining room, which is just in front of my windows, is thronged with such eaters and drinkers. How they can live through it all is a mystery. People here do not appear to eat to live, but rather to live to eat.

The European plan of hotel life, when a man pays specially for every thing he gets, would cure a good deal of this; for such gormandizing would be rather expensive. A North Carolina friend of mine, who could not get a good room last night at the St. Nicholas, tried one of these European hotels, where he got a room and his breakfast. He tells me that every roll (about the size of a child's fist) cost 12½ cents, a mutton chop, (all the flesh on which a laboring man with a good appetite would dispose of at about four mouthfulls,) 37½ cents, and a cup of coffee 12½ cents; with other things in proportion. The keeper of this European house ought to take a trip into Ashe county, in our State, where provisions grow more plentifully than dollars, and take a leaf out of the book of the honest man whom our friend C—— tells of. C—— went there with six white persons, two servants, and six horses, (if I recollect the story aright.) He had a capital supper, venison and mutton that would make the mouth of an epicure water, various kinds of bread and cakes, delicious butter, &c. His horses shared in the universal abundance. After a comfortable night's rest he had a breakfast fully equal to the supper. He asked what he had to pay. Well, stranger, said his host, as you have given us some extra trouble in getting you an early breakfast, we must charge you a little more than common. All right, replied C——. How much is it? Well, said the landlord, we must charge you *a dollar and a quarter!* And how much would you have charged if we had not given you the extra trouble? asked the astonished guest. Well, it would have been a dollar and ten cents! Commend me to this Ashe county landlord, if ever a rail road shall run into his neighbohood during my life time. But I suppose a rail road would open his eyes, and he would become *civilized* after the New York fashion.

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AUGUST 4, 1855.

Why should the people of Fayetteville want a rail road to Deep River, when the people on Deep River are hauling their Flour to the rail road and sending it to Norfolk? Would the people of Fayetteville give the Norfolk price for Flour if they had the rail road, and if they would why not do it now? they ought to try this experiment first and if they don't like it, and will not stand up to it, they might save themselves the expense of building the road; for the people will eventually carry their produce to the best market. The farming interest is a hard one, and the farmer not thought to be capable of judging the value of his labor, and has nothing to say in pricing his produce to the merchant who often makes more clear profit on it, than the men that made it. It is right that the people who support the world should ruie the world, and it will be so too.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that several new Professorships have been established by the Trustees of this Institution. There are now seven, with a salary of $1200 and a house attached to each. The Professorship of *Belles Lettres* has been tendered to the Rev. Adam Gilchrist of the Presbyterian Church in this Town.

With such additions to the corps of instructors and the improvements placed in its reach by Mr. Chambers' liberal endowments, the college can scarcely fail to prosper greatly.

Save the Man with the Red Hair.—It requires great coolness and experience to steer a course down the rapids of the Sault St. Marie; and a short time before our arrival two Americans had ventured to descend them without boatmen, and were consequently upset. As the story was reported to us, one of them owed his salvation to a singular coincidence. As the accident took place immediately opposite the town, many of the inhabitants were attracted to the bank of the river to watch the struggles of the unfortunate men, thinking any attempt at a rescue would be hopeless. Suddenly, however a person appeared rushing toward the group, frantic with excitement. "Save the man with the red hair!" he vehemently shouted, and the exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals proved successful, and the red haired individual in an exhausted condition was safely landed. "He owes me eighteen dollars," said his rescuer, drawing a long breath and looking approvingly on his assistants. The red-haired man's friend had not a creditor at the Sault, and in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debts to nature. "And I'll tell you what it is, stranger," said the narrator of the foregoing incident, complacently drawing a moral therefrom—"a man'll never know how necessary he is to society, if he don't make his life valuable to his friends as well as to himself."—*Blackwood.*

A Questionable Heritage.—Prentice says:

"Three years ago, a man in Mississippi cheated us out of twenty dollars, and now his son cheats us out of about the same sum. The young man's propensity to cheat is probably *the only thing he ever came honestly by.*"

DIED,

At Smithville, at 12 o'clock, on the night of the 11th inst., at the residence of Major John Walker, JOHN WRIGHT HOLMES, aged 22 years and 3 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Aug. 16.—Str. J R Grist, with goods for E C Hall, J & T Waddill, Dr B Robinson, S T Hawley & Son, J S Banks, R Mitchell, N C Mining Co, A W Steel, Webb & Bro, W N Tillinghast, W R Holt.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 16.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, J M & D Worth, H L Myrover & Co, G W Johnson & Co, J J Leach, Hoover & Virden, S Hobson, Dr D N Patterson, J M Worth, Gardner & Co, Hauser & Wilson, Rockfish Co, T B Tyson, J Cheeks, Lash & Bro, P Black, Cooper & Jones, S J Piggot, C W Williams & Co, Jno Kendall, Jerrall & Albertson, Dillon & Gardner, J Smith & Son, D Murphy, Murchison, Reid & Co, M L Holmes & Co, J Worth & Sons, A A F Sewell & Bro, Wm Martin, J & C J Cowles, A A McKethan, H M Lash & Co, R H Massey, Wm Clark, J Walker, S J Hinsdale, J Shortridge, C N McAdoo.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11.—Schr. Ann Maria from New York. 12—Schrs Lamartine, Southern Belle, Emily Ward, from N York: Mary E Hoover from Washington, (N. C.) 13—Schrs. Araminta, and Exchange fm Baltimore; Carthagena from New Bedford; Lilly Henderson and Mary Staples fm New York; St Leon, Charles and Harvest fm Boston; Dolphin fm Newbern; Magnet fm Halifax, (N. S.;) Brigs Iza and Benj Cushing fm New York; E H Titler fm Philadelphia. 14.—Schr. Wm L Springs fm Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

A STEAM SAW-MILL for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Mount Olive, on the W. & R. R. Road, on Thursday the 23d of August next, if not previously disposed of, the MOUNT OLIVE STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL, located at that place. Said Mill has been running 12 months, is in first rate running order now, has 25 horse power, was made by Silas Burns of Raleigh, is built on rather an original plan, sets on the ground, is easily taken up and put down again, has a locomotive Engine and flue Boiler.

The Mill has one 52 inch Saw, and cuts with ease **6000** feet of Lumber per day. The only reason for selling, *we have cut up all the timber* convenient to it.

Also, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser a fine team of young MULES, and an excellent Carriage, two yokes of OXEN and suitable Ox Carriages.

Terms: A good note—90 days, negotiable at any of the Wilmington Banks.

D. C. MAXWELL, Ag't.

Mt. Olive, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

William Turnage vs. Patience Clinton.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patience Clinton is a resident of another State: It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in some public newspaper, that said Patience Clinton may come in, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1855.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 18*6t

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Blank Warrants for sale here.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

If there be any man in the country who has not made up his mind to believe in the utility of Railroads to an agricultural district at a distance from market, we think the subjoined table, which seems to have been prepared with great care and accuracy, will relieve him from all further hesitation or doubt. It is so long since we cut it from one of our Western exchange papers that we have forgotten to whom the credit for it should be given; but it will not be the less interesting either for its age or our ignorance of its origin. The object of the table was to show the comparative value of a ton of wheat and one of corn at given distances from market, as affected by the cost of transportation by railroad and over the ordinary road:

	Railroad.		Ordinary highway.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
At market	$49 50	$24 75	$49 50	$24 75
10 miles	49 25	24 60	48 00	23 26
20 do	49 20	24 45	46 50	21 75
30 do	49 00	24 15	43 50	18 75
40 do	49 00	24 16	43 50	18 75
50 do	48 75	24 00	42 00	17 25
60 do	48 50	23 85	40 50	15 75
70 do	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80 do	48 30	23 55	37 50	12 75
90 do	48 15	23 40	33 00	11 25
100 do	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110 do	47 85	23 00	33 00	8 27
120 do	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 55
130 do	47 55	22 80	30 00	5 25
140 do	47 40	22 65	28 00	3 75
150 do	47 25	22 50	27 00	2 25
160 do	47 10	22 35	25 50	0 75
170 do	46 95	22 10	24 00	0 00
180 do	46 80	22 05	22 50	0 00
190 do	46 65	21 90	22 00	0 00
200 do	46 50	21 75	19 50	0 00
210 do	46 35	21 60	18 00	0 00
220 do	46 20	21 45	16 50	0 00
230 do	46 05	21 30	15 00	0 00
240 do	45 90	21 15	13 50	0 00
250 do	45 75	21 00	12 00	0 00
260 do	45 60	20 85	10 50	0 00
270 do	45 45	20 70	9 00	0 00
280 do	45 30	20 55	7 50	0 00
290 do	45 15	20 40	6 00	0 00
300 do	45 00	20 25	4 50	0 00
310 do	44 85	20 10	3 00	0 00
320 do	44 70	19 95	1 50	0 00
330 do	44 55	19 80	0 00	0 00

It is thus made evident that a ton of corn, if carried 170 miles to market by the ordinary means of transportation by wagon, will not produce one cent more than it has actually cost the grower, its whole value being absorbed by its conveyance to market; while if transported the same distance by railroad the nett proceeds of its sale would be more than $22. The transportation of a ton of wheat, by the same calculation, would exhaust its value at the distance of 330 miles if made in wagon, while by the railroad it would be worth more than $44 beyond the cost of getting it to market. These are stubborn and striking facts, which no ingenuity of reasoning can overthrow. They are sufficiently plain to be understood by every farmer, no matter what his distance from market may be, and they will no doubt have their influence in determining his decision when called upon to subscribe to the stock of a railroad company passing within convenient reach of his own granaries. This, however, is but one view of the practical benefits to be derived from the extension of railroads to the States and Territories of the Union that have no navigable streams leading to the great marts of the country. In a political point of view it might be readily shown that the advantages would be still greater of multiplying such means of intercommunication, but they are too obvious not to strike the attention of statesmen without a word further from us.—*Nat. Int.*

The Case well stated.—The discovery of the gold mines of California has unquestionably been advantageous to this country; but nothing is more certain than that the aforesaid discovery has been equally advantageous to Europe. But all the advantages of the gold mines would have been to us if the present tariff were not an over-trading one. *We import too much*, more than we export; and for many months every body knows that the gold has been sent out of the country in large sums by every steamer to liquidate the balance of trade, and it will continue to go in large sums unless something be done by the next Congress to bring imports within exports. No country on the face of the globe ever prospered permanently that always imported more than it exported. Portugal may be cited to illustrate my position. But let us suppose a case at home: a farmer residing on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river owns a farm, &c. worth one hundred thousand dollars, and whilst he bought no more than he sold he held his own; but becoming lazy and extravagant, or, in other words, making little on his farm and buying much from his neighbor on the opposite side of the river, he finds at the end of the year he is in debt, say ten thousand dollars. He continues reckless, that is to say, yearly buying ten thousand dollars' worth of articles more than he sells, until ruin stares him in the face, and then he regrets his folly. Beginning the world with one hundred thousand dollars, such an unwise course requires only ten years to use him up, and he must be inevitably used up. The same rule which affects favorably or unfavorably individuals in like manner affects nations.

A case of some interest was tried last week before one of the courts at Cambridge, (Mass.) A citizen of Newton was complained of for an assault upon the master of a school at that place. It appeared that the master was in the habit, as is now the general custom, of keeping the child of defendant, with other scholars, after school hours to recite her lesson, which had been imperfectly recited during school hours. The parent, believing the detention was illegal, went to the school house and demanded his child. This was after regular school hours. The master said the child should go as soon as she had recited her lesson. The parent attempted to enter the school room and take his child; but his entrance was resisted by the master, and the assault upon the master was the result. The court ruled that the keeping of a child until the lesson of the day had been perfected was legal; that the parent, in attempting to enter the school room in opposition to the will of the master, was in the wrong; that a child placed at school by the parents is under the control of the master until regularly dismissed; and that a parent cannot withdraw the child from school during the day against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the school committee.

The Scientific American announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years of labor, and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only plucks the feathers, but separates the long ones from the short ones, and cleans them perfectly while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour, and must materially affect the price of feathers.

The ganders will exclaim, "we live in a wonderful age," and the geese cackle with delight at being plucked so quick. "In old times" it used to take an hour to catch them—ten minutes to tie their legs and draw a stocking over their heads—and a long, long while to pick each one. It was a tedious and cruel job, and the inventor of the machine ought to be wafted upward on the wings of goslins, and sleep on a very soft bed when he comes *down*.—*Boston Post.*

A QUADRUPLE WIDOW.

The Paris Correspondent of the Boston Atlas tells the following singular story:

To instance the truth of my remarks on the spirit of gossip which pervades the Grand Opera, I may repeat several stories which are current there, and which show the extent of the information possessed by these arch-scandal mongers. "Don't fall in love with that pretty New Yorker," said one, pointing to a beautiful young lady still in her teens, "for she is over here on stolen money; an old fellow was in love with her, he was rich; she made the condition precedent of marriage that three hundred thousand dollars should be conveyed to her; as soon as it was done, she, with her mother (the person by her side) took the steam-ship for Europe. That's the money which enables them to make a figure here."

"See there," whispered another, looking at the box between the Countess Lehon's and M. de Rothschild's, indicating a beautiful blonde apparently under twenty, "that's the Countess von G——, the quadrupled widow." "Quadrupled widow! That girl of nineteen!" "She is older than she appears—she is nearly thirty. You see she is pretty; they say she possesses varied talents and is sprightly, and she is immensely wealthy, for her paternal fortune was large and it has been increased by three of the wealthiest marriages in Germany. She is the heroine of a strange history" * * * the rising of the curtain interrupted the story until the act of the opera ended. The next between-act allowed him to resume the recital.

The Germans, as you know have always been the superstitious people *par excellence*. Every castle there has its ghosts, every nook its legend, and every river its nymph or fairy. Fortune tellers drive even a better trade there than in Paris, where the hands are oftener crossed with aristocratic gold than plebeian silver. The quadrupled widow consulted them on the eve of her appearance in society, with the girlish curiosity of ascertaining her future husband. Was he to be young or old? Blonde or brune? Kind or cruel? Sybils are proverbially wayward, and the soothsayer replied with Pythonian laconism, "You die young, but after your fifth marriage." If Germans are very superstitious they do not push their credulity so far as to rely on these mercenary oracles as on Holy Writ, and the giddy girl laughed at the long line of husbands, decreed her by fate, and read her sentence to an early grave by Scriptural rules of interpretation, which treat three score years and ten as the brief period comprehended between the morning and the evening. Many a woman attains four-score before she has the pleasure of burying one husband. In the due course of time—I have said she was rich—a suitable offer was made and accepted. In six months after marriage a rapid diabetis laid the young husband in his grave. She was very much distressed, and went into very deep mourning; but time, which accomplishes all things, brought second mourning at the end of twelve months—gay attire in a year and a half—and a second husband at the end of two years. He did not stay long. The carriage axle broke an hour after their marriage, and as they were on their bridal tour. He was thrown out. His head fell on a stone—he was killed.

As this husband had never appeared to his wife except in the delightful character of a lover and a groom, he was bitterly regretted, although in time she found considerable solace in the large and judiciously invested fortune he had brought to her. Her correspondence with her banker, and a tour to the fashionable spas completely effaced all traces of sorrow from her mind, and in eighteen months she was again decked in bridal attire, and thrice wore the orange wreath.

The new husband was elected for his personal advantages. Her original fortune had more than tripled by her former marriages, and was now sufficiently ample to allow her to divert her eyes, at least occasionally from the main chance. She was very happy. Her husband was all she could desire; days flew away most rapidly, and she was insensible to the progress of time, as a rich man without the gout. A year and a day after their marriage, her husband fell from his horse and was killed.

If she swooned away and refused to be comforted on hearing this sad intelligence, it was especially because then for the first time the vaticinations of the sybil thundered in sinnister tones in her memory. She trembled at being separated from the grave but by two husbands. The fatal soothsaying now spread in society, and though a short twelvemonth disrobed the widow's weeds, all hearts grew faint at the thought of that fair lady as a wife. Beauty is a fine thing, wealth is to be coveted—but they are fine and desirable to none but the quick. Lovers and fortune hunters paid honors and passed by that hand. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* She was depressed by this prediction, and to distract her mind she resorted to Italy, so potent a restorer of ailing man: "The wounded of the heart may turn to thee." She went there with a vow never to marry again. She kept it although sedulously pursued by pretenders of all nations, intoxicated by her beauty and her fortune—ignorant of the fatal condition which went with them. I believe her vow would still remain unbroken, if a Count—her own countryman—had not made himself conspicuous above the rest, by attentions which perfidiously and designedly compromised her to such a degree she was most reluctantly forced to consent to marry him, to save her reputation from blemishes.

He had been too long away from Germany to have heard the story of the Sybil, and she took good care to let him know nothing about it until a week after their marriage. The overreacher was overreached: his devilish toils had entrapped none but himself. Superstitious to anextreme degree, he received the communication as a cowed convict hears that his petition for pardon is rejected. Death stared him full in the face, his spirits utterly failed him, he travelled, he gambled, he drank,—it was all in vain—the iron had entered his soul—he tried to rally—and epilepsy carried him off in three months after his marriage, a victim of sheer fright. The seer's vaticinations have moved rapidly towards a full accomplishment. *Now* the widow herself is menaced: Two lives will be sacrificed when next the bridal veil and orange-wreath are worn. She has vowed never again to put them on, and would retire now to a convent, were not the vows regarded as a marriage, and the church as a husband. Firm is this resolution, she banishes care away from her, and tries to enjoy every moment of life which lies between her and the next bridal altar. May it be distant!

The deaths of the week are the widow of Prince Lucien Bonaparte; Don Joseph Maria, Abbe General of the Order of La Trappe; M. Paul Gayard, a sculptor of promise, and a young engraver, who threw himself from the top of the column Vendome.

Doubtful Nomenclature.—The new Russian Minister to the United States is called Somanosoff, (saw my nose off.) An attache of the same legation at Washington, Blowmanosoff, (blow my nose off.) Besides which we have Col. Kutmanosoff, (cut my nose off,) of the Imperial Guard; Marshal Polmanosoff, (pull my nose off,) General Nozbegon, (nose be gone,) and many others.

Boston Journal.

We said on yesterday that what the South most needs to secure complete protection against the assault of the North, as well as entire immunity from the vexatious annoyance to which she is continually subjected, is commercial and more especially manufacturing independence of the North. So long as they are permitted to manufacture our habits and shoes, our furniture, our machinery, our carriages, our literature, our everything—so long will they be in a position to hector, to abuse and annoy us. The Northern mind for the most part is affected only by the evidences of material wealth—knowing nothing of the true sources and peculiar nature of our power, wealth and pursuits, and still less of the true condition and morale of our social and domestic life—they are completely in the dark as to our means of resistance or aggression. They look over the South, and because they do not see so many mills, factories and shops as they possess, they are apt to draw conslusions highly deceptive to themselves, unjust to us, and totally unwarrated by a narrow and closer inlook into our actual position and resources.

Emboldened by their illusive notions, there are among the Northern people some who, envious of our happier and more contented condition—jealous of our more general climate—and some fanatically opposed to our slave institution, have concluded that the South could easily be coerced into an abandonment of her institutions and policy.

We here know how untrue and fallacious all this is, but unfortunately we have not so developed all our resources, so drawn out and marshalled all our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing wealth, as at once to place us in an impregnable and imposing position before the North and the world. So long as we depend on the North and on England for almost all our wares and fabrics, just so long will we do injustice to the blessings Providence has showered on us with a liberal hand, and fail to stop interference with our affairs by showing that we can *command silence* and *non-interference*. The South is not weak, she is strong—but strong in her undeveloped resources. No, there is no portion of the surface of the globe which combines so much material of every sort of wealth and physical power as the region crossing the North American continent between the Northern line of Virginia and the line of the Mexican Gulf. The staff of life is abundant. It includes the best cotton region in the world—it includes the best Tobacco and sugar lands on the surface of the globe. It has good rich lands; hemp, flax, &c., &c., grow freely—and then look at her mineral wealth, coal, iron, salt, gypsum, lead, gold, and all the necessary material for the most powerful machinery and motive force. Timber of the best kind for ship building and for all the minor articles of social life is so abundant that these very Northern people who assail us are compelled to come here and get it, carry it home to be manufactured, and return here to sell the articles manufactured from it.

The full development of all these resources would combine an extent and character of available products such as bless no country on which the sun shines in his daily course—would render the South not only independent of, but unassailable by any power on the face of the globe. If this were done we should repose securely, not as we do now alone upon our conscious but latent power and strength, but the world would be overawed in the attempt to infringe our rights or interfere with our domestic affairs.

Upon the democratic party which has so long wielded the destinies of the Republic, South and North, we charge the almost total neglect of all these elements of power, and strength, and peace. Powerful nations are peaceful—nations dread to assail them. It is this sort of apparent and impressive demonstrations of our power that is to hold in check the fanaticism, cupidity and envy of the North and of other nations.

The policy of the Democratic party in every aspect has been opposed to this system. They have agitated, resolved, gasconaded and blustered meanwhile doing nothing effective for the present or potential for the future in guarding our rights.

The opposition to slavery has been on the increase during the whole of their almost uninterrupted term of overwhelming political power, and they have so legislated, both in Federal and State governments, as to make the South exclusively a planting region and thus dependent for manufactures and commerce, even for iron, coal and the other appliances of wealth and warlike defence, upon the Northern States and Europe. All this must be changed before the South can hold her true and safe position. She must so intermingle her mining and mechanical operations with her planting interests as to place her in a position of absolute independence of all other powers, American or otherwise. Her social position is anomalous. Brazil and Spain alone, with their slave population, resemble the Southern States. But their position is materially different from ours. We are bound up in a Union of States, more than half of which has, or think they have, no interest or sympathy with our peculiar social and political existence. The eyes of the civilized world are on us. Either from uninformed zeal or from motives of jealous rivalry, scanning our position and plotting against our peace. Our only resource is not in resolutions, which expire with the convention that makes the pronunciamento, but in labor, enterprise, diligence and a diversity of material pursuits—a thorough evocation of all our powers—above all, in one word, absolute commercial and manufacturing independence. Thus prepared, and thus supplied with the elements of peace or war, we shall have peace, because we shall have power to defend ourselves and power to punish the assailants of our tranquility.

Richmond Whig.

The Best Thing Out.—An ex-commission merchant, repentant for past transactions, says he once sent the following "returns" for a crop of corn consigned him:

"Mr. Brown—Sir:—I have, according to your instruction, made a forced sale of your corn, and received for it $175 00

Against which I have commission—

For Bostage,	$125 00
Cartage,	12 00
Wheelage,	12 50
Storage,	90 00
Ratage,	30 00
Saleage,	45 00
	$314 50

Leaving as you perceive, a balance in your favor of $160 50

You can draw upon me for that sum. Trusting you will honor me with still further consignments.

I remain, sir, yours sincerely.
SAM SWINTON."

By the next mail Mr. Brown sent back the account, with these words at the bottom:

"You infernal vallain! put in *stealage*, and keep the whole of it!"

The Sandusky Mirror gives the following as the last dodge it has heard of:—A young lady, who was tormented by the visits of a spooney young man—requested the fellow to give her his daguerreotype; overjoyed at the request, greeny had his picture taken and presented it to the lady. She gave it to the servant and asked, "would you know that gentleman if he should call." The servant replied in the affirmative. "Well, when he comes tell him that I am engaged."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

SHOCKING TERMINATION TO A MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

A frightful case of hydrophobia is described in the Lyons journals, which, if the facts are correctly stated, would go to prove that this fatal malady can remain in the system as long as four years without development. A young farmer named Peyron, about twenty-five years of age, in the department of the Rhine, was married a few weeks ago to a neighbor's daughter. The young couple had been long attached to each other, but the parents of the bride had refused their consent on account of the strangeness of conduct occasionally observed in the young man, who otherwise was a most desirable match, his parents being comparatively well off, and the son himself generally of exemplary conduct. His passion for the girl became at length so violent, that he could not exist without her, and his mother, fearing from his manner that he meditated suicide, went to the parents of the young woman, and after some entreaty, prevailed upon them to agree to the match. Young Peyron at once recovered his spirits, the young woman was delighted, and the marriage was celebrated with all the rustic pomp and ceremony common in that part of the province, concluding with a grand dinner and the inevitable ball. The gaieties were kept up until daylight, when the company separated. The new married couple were lodged in one wing of the farm house, separate from the main building; but in a short time after they had retired, cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. At first they were unnoticed; but at length they increased to fearful shrieks, and the father and mother, alarmed, hastened to the room, followed by the farm servants. The cries were by the time they arrived changed to scarcely audible groans from the poor girl; and on breaking open the door she was found in the agonies of death—her bosom torn open and lacerated in the most horrible manner, and the wretched husband in a fit of raving madness and covered with blood, having actually devoured a portion of the unfortunate girl's breast. A cry of horror burst forth from all present, and he was dragged from the room after a most violent resistance, it taking no less than six men to hold him down. Aid was instantly sent for, and before the doctor could reach the spot, the unhappy victim was no more. Young Peyron was put under treatment, and a strait-waisteoat was attempted to be put upon him; but his struggles and screams were such that the doctor, apprehensive that he would expire in the assistant's hands, ordered them to desist. The unfortunate man had by this time become so weak that he was easily conveyed to bed, and died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, without having for one moment recovered his consciousness. It was then recollected, in answer to searching questions by a physician, that somewhere about five years previously he had been bitten by a strange dog, and taken the usual precautions against hydrophobia. But although the dog was killed it had never been satisfactorily shown that it was really mad; and no ill consequences resulting from the bite, his friends concluded that it would come to nothing, and the incident had been altogether forgotten. It was considered by the doctor that the circumstances preceding the marriage and the excitement of the occasion itself had roused the latent virus, which had so long lain dormant in the blood, and led to the terrible outbreak of frenzy which had ended so tragically. On the medical report being laid before the authorities the extraordinary nature of the case naturally excited much attention and considerable controversy—the opinions of the heads of the profession being, after full inquiry, that there was no hydrophobia whatever in the case, but rooted insanity, and that it was shown to exist by the occasional aberrations of the unfortunate young man as before mentioned, and that his diseased temperament and too violent passions, powerfully acted on by the circumstances, led to the fatal consequences narrated above. This sad catastrophe has given rise to a medical controversy in some of the professional journals on the nature of hydrophobia, from which it would appear, that although instances of remarkable cures of this frightful malady are often described in the journals, no authenticated account of its favorable termination is yet known in France.

Methodist Statistics in the South.—The following statistics of the Methodist church are for the year 1855. In the Kentucky Conference there are 308 preachers, 18,218 white members, and 6,092 colored; Louisville Conference, 293 preachers, 20,681 whites and 4008 colored; Missouri Conference, 181 preachers, 13,942 whites, 1,458 colored; St. Louis Conference, 260 preachers, 15,222 whites, 1200 colored, 268 Indians; Tennessee, 534 preachers, 33,705 whites, 7640 colored; Holston, 456 preachers, 39,565 whites, 4031 colored, 200 Indians; Memphis, 539 preachers, 30,735 whites, 7164 colored, Mississippi, 279 preachers, 15,108 whites, 10,729 colored; Louisiana 130 preachers, 6398 whites, 5235 colored; Virginia, 349 preachers, 32,649 whites, 6294 colored; Western Virginia, 94 preachers, 6989 whites, 232 colored; North Carolina, 299 preachers, 30,243 whites, 12,071 colored; Georgia, 718 preachers, 50,320 whites, 22,552 colored, South Carolina, 379 preachers, 34,621 whites, 45,264 colored; Alabama, 636 preachers, 39,273 whites, 19,755 colored; Florida, 129 preachers, 6626 whites, 4381 colored; Texas, 187 preachers, 6106 whites, 1855 colored; Eastern Texas, 221 preachers 18,115 whites, 1488 colored; Arkansas, 174 preachers, 9743 whites 833 colored; Wachita, 173 preachers, 7339 whites, 1975 colored; Pacific, 48 preachers, 837 whites; Indian Mission, 62 preachers, 73 whites, 310 colored, 3282 Indians. Total, 6351 preachers, 428,511 whites, 164,514 colored, 3757 Indians.

Sevastopol.—Sir Charles Napier, in his speech at the Southwark election, the day before the steamer sailed, remarked that "It had been said that Sevastopol must be taken, but he would take the liberty of saying that he very much doubted if Sevastopol could be taken, although he knew that our men would march up to anything, and do all that was in the power of man to effect." The declaration, though made in the midst of a large and popular assembly, excited cheers instead of murmurs, and, all due allowance being made for kind feelings towards the gallant speaker, the opinion itself was manifestly in pretty good accord with the serious judgment and expectation of the auditory.

We are glad to see in our marine list notice of the sailing of a Southern vessel from this port direct to Liverpool, laden with tobacco. The craft is Southern from stem to stern—from the Palmetto State. We hope more may come from the same quarter—and that our own people may catch the spirit and profit by the example. It is well to possess the capacity to be independent, whether we exercise it or not.—*Richmond Whig.*

Lightning-roads will not protect buildings at a radius of four times the height of the rod above the building—a radius of twice the height is safe. If the rod is ten feet high above the building it will, if properly constructed, protect all parts of the house at a distauce of twenty feet from the rod. These facts are important to be kept in mind.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 14.

Republican Mass State Convention in Maine.—A Mass Republican State Convention is now in session here. Among the speakers are Senators John P. Hale and Bell of New Hampshire, Wade of Ohio, and B. F. Butler, Esq., of New York.

The large number present led to an adjournment in the afternoon, from Deering Hall to a large grove near the city. Dr. Nourse, of Bath, presided, with fifteen Vice Presidents, representing the principal counties of the State. Hon. B. F. Butler, of New York, was not present from illness.

Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, was the first speaker introduced. He thought there was but one issue before the people, and that was the question of American Slavery. It is the only one worthy of their consideration. He said, the Whig party is not only dead, but it stinks. It shows signs occasionally of convulsive spasms, as is sometimes exhibited in dead snakes' tails after the head and body has been buried. The mighty gathering of to-day was not the result of the bidding of some potent voice, but the uprising of the people to secure great principles and perpetuate freedom. It was evidence to him that the Republican movement comes directly from the people. He was in favor of the Union, but would sooner see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom. (Great cheering.) He believed it was in no sort of danger from the puny arm of the South.

The President then read a letter from the Hon. B. F. Butler, of New York, of which the following is an extract:—

"In regard to the objects of the Republican Convention about to be held in your State, I am free to say, that while I think it improper to interfere in any merely local questions in respect to which the people of another State are divided, I have rejoiced, and will rejoice, in every demonstration of the popular sentiment in the Free States against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of the restoration of that ordinance of freedom. The injustice and iniquity of that repeal should never be forgiven, nor should the people of the Free States rest satisfied with anything short of its renewal. If it cannot be restored in form to the statute book, it must be re-established in fact by the perpetual exclusion of the territory originally embraced in it from admission into the Union, except in the character and with the attributes of free States. In laboring to accomplish this end, the Republicans of Maine are engaged in a good work. They have my hearty sympathies, and my best wishes for their success."

Ex-Governor Cleveland, of Connetieut, was the next speaker. He was from the Democratic party. It was impossible to dissolve the Union. The South could not live over night with it dissolved. In alluding to the administration of Jackson and that of Pierce, he said the contrast sickened him, and he would not dwell upon it. He was severe upon the Administration and its supporters, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, followed in a very amusing and sarcastic speech, in which the slave power came in for a severe lashing.

At the close of Mr. Hale's remarks, Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a series declaring it was the opinion of the Republican party, that human freedom is paramount to all political questions in the present crisis—that the Constitution is in favor of the doctrine of impartial government; that Congress is false to its sacred trust, until it abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia; that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional and ought to be immediately and unconditionally repealed; that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction of new Slave States; that freedom to Nebraska and Kansas should be restored; that the Republican party accept the principles and policy which regards slavery sectional, and freedom national.

The last resolution strongly recommends Governor Morrill to the suffrages of the people for a re-election.

A resolution was demanded by the people on the subject of Temperance, and the Committee presented one, which with the others, was adopted declaring the perpetuation and execution of the Maine Law to be one of the fundamental principles of the Republican party of Maine.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Stevens of the Temperance Journal, and Mr. Richmond, a delegate to the recent Philadelphia Convention, endorsing the republican movement. A meeting was held this evening at Deering's Hall, at which Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, spoke. The number of persons present at the meeting this afternoon is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

BOSTON, August 14.

Fusion Movement in Massachusetts.—A meeting to initiate a fusion of the Anti-Administration feeling of this Commonwealth, with a new republican organization, is to be held at Chapman Hall on Thursday morning. It promises great success. Some of the ablest men of the State will be present. The venerable Samuel Hoar, of Concord, warmly sustains the project, and will attend. Mr. Rockwell, late U. S. Senator, gives the movement his hearty approval. It is expected to receive the countenance and support of the leading spirits, alike of the old Whig and Free Soil parties, and of the modern Know Nothing and Know Something organizations. It also receives the approval of many former leaders in the Democratic party—such as the Hon. Increase Sumner, ex-Governor Boutwell, Mr. Banks, H. W. Cushman, and others. It is calculated that an organization, perfected out of these various powerful elements, will back up the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the State by at least eighty thousand if not one hundred thousand votes.

Fusion—Ominous Proceedings.—If the new political movement now going on at the North is only a temporary ebuillition of the old abolition feeling, and is destined soon to pass away with the excitement that produced it, we shall care but little; but it seems to us that it contains the germ of that trouble which sooner or later is in store for the Union. The movement to which we allude is the rallying of the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the North upon a common platform, irrespective of old party lines and affinities.

We hardly know whether to consider this a mere temporary ebuillition, or a movement of that magnitude which will engross all parties at the North, and end only in bringing fatal results upon the country. For, if this so-called Republican movement is to triumph, the Union is gone. The South would indeed lose every claim to respect were it to submit to the degradation sought to be imposed by these Northern fanatics. When we see parties breaking up at the North, and rallying on a sectional platform, a platform of open, avowed hostility to our institutions, embracing in its fold prominent men who ought to resist and put down the movement, we confess that our hopes of the perpetuity of the Union grow weak.

Wilmington Herald.

A SHORT CUT TO METAPHYSICS.

What is Matter?—Never mind.
What is Mind?—No matter.—*Punch.*

BLANKS for sale at this Office

MODERN JOURNALISM

Notwithstanding the occasional violations of decorum to be met with at the present day among political journalists, it is a cause of congratulation to know, that within a few years past, the general temper of the public press has greatly improved. Not only is this emphatically the case, but while the race of great statesmen seems to be dying out, that of journalists evinces an increasing intellectual grasp, and a wider range of knowledge. We very readily concede that in the earliest years of the Republic, there were political writers of singularly vigorous genius, and more than ordinary grace of expression; and we are perfectly ready to admit, further, that the style of our modern political and countervailing writers is, by no means, equal to that whose distinguished authors of note belonging to the last generation. There was, it is true, something stiff and formal in the manner in which the thoughts of the latter were dressed for public display; but even where this was the case—even where we could see the laced ruffles, and the velvet coat, the powdered periwig, and the silver buckles, peering out from among the nicely balanced sentences, our "amour propre" was, to a certain degree, conciliated, inasmuch as we were conscious that he who spoke to us, was entitled to be heard with respect, not simply because he was an educated gentleman, but because we found, even among his stateliest periods, continual evidences of a most thorough acquaintance with the subject of his theme. In this respect we have, perhaps, degenerated. It has been the fashion of late years, particularly among political journalists, to write, as Horace Greely dresses, in a loose, slatternly style, and to heap up in one single sentence more similies than there are colors to be found in the rainbow. From the grave didactics of the philosopher, we have leaped to the free and easy colloquials of the after dinner conversationalist, forgetting that in the mean between these two lies the perfection of good writing.

The truth is, that, for a very long period, our mode of political warfare bore a striking resemblance to the free fights between the Indians and the pioneers of our forest borders. Each of the belligerents took advantage of the nearest tree, rock, bush, shrub, or hollow, to shelter him from the fire of his adversary; and each depending for ultimate success, quite as much on strategy, as on strength or skill. Of course there were exceptions; but these were daring outlyers, who were ready to adopt any quarrel, and who being equally devoid of fear and feeling, prided themselves on becoming the political Girtys of their party. Some few men like these, we regret to say, yet remain as active as ever in the political field. More cowardly than the ancient Girtys, but equally cunning and unscrupulous, they form a small, but hateful corps of partizans, whose existence among us is tolerated as a necessary evil which we cannot well do away with without committing, in return, a greater wrong. But we have yet the satisfaction of knowing that, in spite of these lawless and disreputable border politicians, the condition of journalism throughout the whole length and breath of our land is rapidly improving. That impudence and ignorance, reckless assertion and unblushing turpitude, are no longer allowed to sway the minds of the vulgar; that he who swears the biggest, tells the greatest lies, rivals Munchausen in incidents of travels, or Trenck in feats of strength, is becoming, of late years, a very ordinary hero, deriving his support from a very small circle of admirers, and is popularly regarded as partaking much more largely of the character of "Bully Bottom" than of "Sampson Agonistes."

With the progress of education among the people, and the still more general diffusion of knowledge, we shall find the intellectual area of journalism gradually expand. We shall have fewer word-combats, and more argumentative discussions; we shall see long winded theories exploded in a paragraph, and the essence of portentious volumes crowded within the limits of a daily article. He who looks steadfastly into the future may even now view, "as in a glass, darkly," the approach of this better day. If he should also perceive storm and tempest, we do but share, in these things, the common inheritance of all the world, while we are, at least, better prepared than many to endure the threatened peril bravely when it does come, and to turn it, as far as possible, to the best advantage.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Hon. Mr. Dobbin.—We copy the following from the Baltimore American. Secretary Dobbin has literally "won golden opinions from all sorts of people:"

"The Hon. Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, will soon return, it is said, to Washington city, with much-improved health. Mr. D. is popular with all parties in the country. His successful management of the navy, and the unanimity with which his great measures passed through both houses of Congress, evince the high confidence of our national representatives in his capacity to be the chief of the Navy Department of the republic."

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen received license to practice law in the State, at the late term of the Supreme court at Morganton.

COUNTY COURT.

G. W. Logan,	Rutherford.
W. M. Barber,	Wilkes,
V. A. Wilson,	Yadkin,
P. B. Lee,	Mecklenburg,
J. H. Leneker,	Henderson,
H. D. Lee,	Henderson,
P. D. Gold,	Cleaveland,

SUPERIOR COURT.

Iowan S. Gibson,	Yancy,
R. H. Ward,	Rockingham,
L. P. Waddell,	Chatham

Davidson College.—The commencement at Davidson College, in Mecklenburg co., came off last week. The anniversary address was delivered by J. R. McLean, Esq., of Milton, N. C.; the annual oration before the Societies by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Greensboro', N. C.

On Thursday the inauguration of Rev. D. Lacy, D. D., President of the College, and of J. A. Leland, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, took place. In consequence of the absence of Rev. R. H. Morrison, which was caused by sickness, the address to the President and Professor elect, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Grier, of Wilmington, N. C., in a very able and forcible manner.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.
N. C. Edition.
Brookfield's 1st Book in Composition; Union Bible Dictionary; Comstock's Philosophy; Bullions' Latin Grammar and Readers, &c., further supplies just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 15.

NEW BOOKS.
ABBOTT'S Life of Napoleon Bonaparte; The Potiphar Papers; My Confession, the Story of Woman's Life; Female Life among the Mormons; &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 15.

TEAS AND CHOCOLATE!!
HYSON, Imperial, and Oolong Teas. Baker's No. 1 Chocolate, for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Aug. 6. 24-4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1855.

THE WARSAW MAIL.—Some little time ago a writer in the Wilmington Herald complained of the delay of mail matter from this place to Wilmington. One cause of that delay was the close connection required at Warsaw. That has been remedied. The Warsaw coach now leaves this place at an hour so early as to secure its arrival from a half hour to an hour before the arrival of the cars. The evil however still continues. The P. M. at Warsaw is not required, nor can he be expected, to deliver the mail to the rail road. It is supposed that it is the duty of the Rail Road Company, under the law, to have it taken to the cars. And if that is not the case the convenience of the two communities, Wilmington and Fayetteville, would seem to demand it at their hands.

Cannot our Wilmington friends remedy the evil?

CLEAN UP!—Gentlemen who see more of the condition of our streets and enclosures than we do have requested us to call the attention of the Town Authorities to the necessity of putting them in proper order. The quantity of refuse fruit and other matter lying about is not pleasant to the eye or the nose, and not very conducive to health. We have given directions about our own premises, and the Town Authorities would do well to look to the streets, and to see that enclosures are kept in proper order.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and cleanliness and a free use of lime and other preventives may save the Town from sickness and much pecuniary loss. It is very healthy here now; but neglect of the streets may produce sickness, and a case of severe bilious fever or something of the kind, should it occur, might damage us.

ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—We understand that at a meeting of the Stockholders in this road, held on the 16th inst., the road was located from Newbern to *Carolina City and Shepherd's Point*, instead of Beaufort as heretofore conditionally located.

The contracts for building the road from Newbern to the Ocean were allotted to Gov. Morehead and to Mr. Wood, of Newbern. Gov. Morehead's contract is for about 26, and Mr. Wood's 16 miles.

HON. J. C. DOBBIN.—The Washington Union says that Mr. Dobbin will return to Washington during the present week. A correspondent of that paper says that his health has been materially improved by his visit to the Virginia Springs, and that it is quite as good as when he first entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Navy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Northern papers are speculating upon the result of the next Presidential election, which, nearly all of them seem to regard as certain to go before the House of Representatives, where the vote is taken, not per capita, but by States.

The Philadelphia American says that in that body each of the sixteen free States, California excepted, has a free-soil majority, and it says that if they can agree upon the man he will be elected.

The Boston Telegraph takes another view. It says that of the free States, California is represented by Nebraska Democrats who would vote with the South, and the Iowa representation is divided; thus electing the Southern candidate by one vote. But to do this Delaware is classed with the South, whilst, though in a measure a slave-holding State, it is just as likely to vote the other way.

What the result will be it is difficult to imagine. An election when the lines are so strictly drawn between North and South will strike a hard blow at the Union.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Whigs of Vermont, whose State Convention we noticed in our last, resolved against sectional parties and in favor of the re-organization of the old Whig party as necessary to the salvation of the Union. They further affirmed that the repeal of the Missouri compromise being the act of the Administration, and not of the South, it was wrong that their resentment should be directed against that section of the country; that the Whig has ever been the conservative party of this country, and that its existence, for the safety of the Union, was never more needed than at at present; and that, while a single Whig remains alive in Vermont, the Whig banner shall wave in the breeze; that we will cherish a little of the feelings of Clay, who would rather be right than be President, and of our own immortal Webster, who would not, even for that exalted office, bend to the prejudices of his loved New England.

Their anti-Nebraska feeling is expressed without that bitterness to the South which has characterized most Northern resolutions; and if they will in good faith follow the example of Clay and Webster, which they commend, their return to the fold will be heartily welcomed.

The Whigs of Maryland seem to be in earnest and their meetings all over the State are well attended. Among the resolutions adopted at some of them is the following very proper one:

"Resolved, That we deem an essential modification of the present naturalization laws of the country necessary and called for by the exigencies of the times."

The Convention of Whigs and dissatisfied Know Nothings lately held in Ohio, seems to have objected only to the nomination of Chase and Medill as men, not as abolitionists. Their own resolutions are quite as strong against the South as need be.

YELLOW FEVER.—There seems to be no abatement in the ravages of the fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is said that but 1500 people are left in Portsmouth; the citizens generally having fled.

There were a number of deaths in Richmond, last week, among those who had fled to that city.

The deaths on board the U. S. Sloop Falmouth, in quarantine at New York, were *not* from Yellow Fever.

CALM VIEWS.—The National Intelligencer publishes extracts, under this heading, from a Hartford paper. It is said:

"The modification of the fugitive slave law to a jury trial, had in the State where the slave is found or that where claimed, which was the original form of the bill, and as such had the approval of Mr. Clay and Mr. Cass, *would benefit the Southern States*, as it would have so great an effect to restore harmony to the Union and operate favorably on the condition and mind of the slave, with its *beneficial reaction* on the master. It is difficult for Southern men to perceive it, though it is of great consequence that at this crisis they should see that this modification of the fugitive slave law is *for their interest*."

We are not informed as to whether Mr. Clay's opinion is rightly represented by this Hartford paper. We doubt it. If it is, it does not in the least affect the question at issue.

There are two provisions in the Constitution placed side by side. They are:

"A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall, on Demand of the executive Authority of the State, from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

"No person held to Service or Labor in one State under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labor, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labor may be due."

White men escape into Connecticut and are delivered under the first provision, without any trial by jury, and without any citizen of that State thinking it a matter of sufficient importance to ask it, even though the penalty of the crimes for which they are demanded is that awful one of *death*.

Black men, however, who should be delivered under the second, are thought of so much importance in Connecticut, that a jury trial there, away from the witnesses, in a hostile country, and under all sorts of unfavorable circumstances, must be granted, or the Constitution, we are, in effect, threatened, will be constantly nullified!

Are negroes entitled to rights superior to those of the white citizens of this country?

The views of this Hartford paper seem to us any thing but "calm." It is anything but "calm" to tell us that our rights and interests are only to be secured by yielding to Connecticut abolitionists, in the case of our negroes, rights which, in no civilized country are claimed for free white citizens.

The fact is, that under the Constitution, if the Northern States were disposed to act up to it in its letter, much more in its spirit, no fugitive slave law is or ought to be necessary. The plain terms of the Constitution which established the Union should have been sufficient to secure our rights, and would be, were we dealing with men disposed under any circumstances to concede them.

The Hartford paper continues:

"Secession of the State, any one of them, is not necessary nor practicable. The Southern States complain of a recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature nullifying the fugitive slave law. But this, conflicting as it does with the United States law, probably will be repealed, and should have no influence to induce retaliation by Southern Legislatures, because this latter is unnecessary and calculated to impair the *fraternal* union and forbearance which ought to exist between patriot States of the same Government. Retaliation is an extreme measure of defence, *never justifiable* in the Confederacy of the United States. Law, while it exists, enlightened and patriotic citizens thoughout the Union know must be obeyed, and no unwise action of any State Legislature can hinder it."

We would ask of this Hartford paper whether there is any practical difference between the course of Massachusetts and that of Connecticut and all the other Northern States? What matters it to the South whether our slaves are refused us under the color of law in Massachusetts, or refused us in Conuecticut by the force of public opinion which prevents the execution of the law? The U. S. Constitution and laws override the laws of Massachusetts and render them null and void so far as words are concerned: but the *acts* of the Northern people nullify the U. S. Laws and render *them* mere words, of no effect and worthless.

"Law, while it exists must be obeyed, and no action of any State Legislature can hinder it." True, in *theory*. But in practice, the law, not being suited to Northern fanaticism, is disobeyed, and the disobedience justified by the "higher law"—individual opinion,—which of late years is recognized as the only law fit to govern our Northern brethren.

This paper goes on:

"He should be regarded as an *enemy* not only to his country, but to *man*, who would mention as desirable the disunion of the States. The language of Gen. Washington, in his Farewell Address, is, 'the Union is the palladium of your political safety and prosperity;' and he urges 'to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned.' The words of the illustrious patriot, Fisher Ames, were: 'I wish to have every American regard the Union as so indissoluble and integral that corn would not grow nor the pot boil if it should be broken.'

"Between *all* the States there should be a *bond of union and love, kept brighter than refined gold*—brighter as time advances us, with other Christian nations, to the goal of higher improvement; benefiting also as far as possible the nations in their depressed condition, as well as our own nation. * * * A peaceable secession of the States is not practicable. 'A constitutional Government like that of the United States cannot be divided, added to, or changed, except by an amendment adopted in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.' War would soon follow secession, to resist their subjection by the remaining majority; and, were they subjected, the Constitution would be broken, because it is founded on voluntary union. Therefore it is folly to mention disunion, which is incendiary as well as impracticable."

No one appreciates the blessings of a Constitutional Union more than we. No people are more loyal to it than the people of the South. None have borne more in its behalf than the Southern Whigs. They subscribe to every wish that it may be perpetual. But the Union that they agreed to, that Washington recommended, and Ames eulogized, was a Union in *fact*, not in *name*; a Union to whose Constitutional requirements all sections cheerfully yielded obedience; not a Union in which the laws, when disagreeable to one section, were to be enforced, when enforced at all, at the point of the bayonet. *That* is a Union which is not worth the name.

It is too late now to discuss the propriety of slavery. When the Constitution was adopted it was here; and the Constitution was adopted only upon its recognition and the enactment of laws securing it. If the North has since changed its mind, if it has, since then, come to view slavery as a "moral, social and political evil," rendering the Union with slaveholding States a reproach to it, *let it go out*. The South asks nothing but its Constitutional rights. More would be wrong and useless; less would be dishonorable and only opening the way for new aggression. It is sad to hear men talk of "disunion and retaliation." But it is not the South which seeks either. Those who disobey the laws, who nullify the Constitution, who will, if they persist in their course, destroy the Union which they profess to love, are the real disunionists. This very Hartford paper, (whose "calm views", under all the attendant circumstances, strike us as nearly approaching cool impudence,) is, with others responsible for the evils which it so eloquently deprecates. Its editors may never have actually violated the law, but they have joined in the crusade against the South, for political effect, and they have raised a storm which cannot now be controlled. If the South resists, it is but natural and right, and the sin of disunion, if it ever comes, must rest upon the heads of those whose folly has brought it about.

CROPS, &C.—A letter from Randolph County says:

"It now looks very much like we were in the land of plenty. Fruit, vrgetables, and every thing else, with the finest prospect for corn that I have ever seen."

The Cheraw *Gazette* of the 15th inst. says:

"During the past ten days we have had a great deal of rain, too much entirely for the cotton crop. The weather has been quite warm and sultry. The corn crop is made and from all accounts it is the best crop that has rewarded the labor of our planters for many years. Of the cotton we can only say the weed is fine, and should the season prove favorable the yield must be large."

FROM EUROPE.—The Lebanon and the America do not bring an item of political news worth publication.

Cotton has declined 1-16 to ⅛. Sales of the week 35,000 bales; closed steady. Breadstuffs generally unchanged; prices easier but not quotably lower. Accounts of crops highly favorable.

EXCLAMATION POINTS.—Newspapers, nowadays, seem to have quite a passion for their use. We clip from one of our exchanges the following heading to the late foreign news. It is rather moderately done up; but "Nothing from the seat of war," with four exclamations is queer:

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Unchanged!!!

NOTHING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!!!!

SOUTH CAROLINA KNOW NOTHINGS.—A State Council of the Order met at Charleston last week. They ratified the Platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, subject to certain exceptions occupying about the same space as the original platform, and pretty effectually nullifying the whole of it.

THE UNION—NORTH AND SOUTH.—Col. Benton, in his History, says:

"To the South the Union is a political blessing; to the North it is both a political and a pecuniary blessing; to both it should be a social blessing. Both sections should cherish it, and the North most. The story of the boy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg every day that he might get all the eggs at once was a fable; but the Northern man who could promote separation by any course of wrong to the South would convert the fable into his history—his own history—and commit a folly, in a mere profit and loss point of view, of which there is no precedent except in fable."

WHERE THE SPECIE GOES TO.—A North Carolina paper says that "Mammon with his bags of gold stalks through the Capitol." When he gets tired of this pleasant occupation it is hoped that the specie will be put in circulation again.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

	Bragg,	Dockery,	Scales,	Puryear,
Stokes,	636	437	756	471
Forsyth	897	862	877	856
Rockingham,	1036	317	1204	470
Davidson,	679	1292	540	1009
Davie,	364	610	297	495
Yadkin,	650	758	569	831
Surry,	797	464	785	505
Iredell	392	1256	284	1081
Alexander,	235	441	254	250
Ashe,	650	671	584	548
	6236	7048	6150	6516

Puryear's maj. 366.

SECOND DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

	Ruffin.	Latham.
Hyde,	295	460
Beaufort,	557	742
Pitt,	723	385
Craven,	591	309
Jones,	222	177
Lenoir,	447	289
Wayne,	1101	243
Greene,	361	165
Edgecombe,	1382	188
Onslow,	607	112
Carteret,	453	394
	6739	3464
	3464	
	3275	

The majority of Edwin G. Reade over Mr. Kerr is not correctly set forth in any paper that we have seen. That majority we understand, upon reliable authority, is 3305. The vote of Moore county is not correct in the Observer's table. Reade's majority in Moore was 398.

N. C. Argus.

The Observer copied what came to it as the official vote.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. Aug. 14, 1855.

Here I am, in a strange place indeed. It seems like magic that I should take my breakfast in New York this morning, and my tea here, 343 miles off, a few minutes after sun-down. And with less fatigue than an ordinary day's occupation at home would produce. We left New York intending to reach Niagara Falls to-night at 11, but so beautiful is the country through which we have passed for the last few hours, that we had not the heart to run over the remaining 100 miles in the night, and thus miss the enjoyment of the scenery, and so we called a halt at this place till after breakfast to-morrow.

I had never been over the Erie rail road, or any part of it. And I confess that my first feeling in the early part of to-day has been one of disappointment. The route had been so much lauded that I expected too much. But since we left the Erie road, at Elmira, and took the Elmira and Canandaigua road, it has been a realization of my most glowing anticipations. There are some highly cultivated portions of the Erie route, some beautiful scenery on the valleys of the Delaware and the Susquehanna, but less perfect than I had expected, and without the beautiful country residences, or villages, that we expect to find at the North, and generally do find. There was also some magnificent mountain scenery; but a rail road car is not favorable to the enjoyment of heights. It is the rich cultivated landscape that you may look down upon that is most seen and appreciated from the cars, as they fly along. Such was this afternoon's scene. Almost one continuous clearing for fifty miles, under high cultivation, rendered perfect by favoring seasons, with rail roads, plank roads, turnpike roads, and canals, more numerous than I can recollect, with an occasional broad lake or beautiful river,—it is not easy to imagine a greater treat than we have enjoyed. Especially were we delighted when the Seneca Lake unexpectedly burst upon our view, the most lovely sheet of water I ever saw, surrounded as it is by a landscape of rare beauty. The rail road skirts the margin of the lake for 10 miles of its length (40 miles,) and on the opposite side from us was that rich farming country; the full sun shining upon its ripe fields of golden wheat, its green corn, its occasional collections of fruit and forest trees, presented a scene of loveliness to which our part of the world is unfortunately too unfamiliar. Yet we have every advantage of climate, and in some parts of our State of soil and natural scenery too. Would that some influence could be brought to bear upon our people, to induce them to develop the beauties of *their* land, towards which they have so much reason for devoted attachment. If they would but plant a flower or a shrub, trim a tree, or in any way embellish their possessions, so that their own and the eyes of strangers would rest upon them with pride and pleasure, how much stronger would be their own attachments to their homes, and how much greater the respect of others for a people thus displaying a taste for the refinements of life.

This is certainly a great people—great in their efforts to improve their condition; and rich in the success of those efforts. I think it likely that they have laid out two hundred millions of dollars in reaching, by various channels, the western part of their State. There was first, many years ago, a turnpike road from Albany to Buffalo, considered in its day one of the greatest works of the age—now almost forgotten. It was pointed out to me as a relic, more curious than useful, of the early part of this century. Then came the Erie canal, more than three hundred miles long, and now we have the Erie rail road, 450 miles long, and no less than ten other rail roads immediately connecting with it, and how many others remotely connecting I cannot say. We passed several canals to-day. One of these, the Chemung canal, is through such a descending country, that I think there must be fifty locks in the course of three or four miles. But all this was no obstacle. The work is done, and the canal is alive with boats, loaded with coal, &c., &c. It passes along the valley of the Chemung river, and empties into the Seneca lake, through which the Canal boats are towed by steam until finally they reach the great Erie canal, and make their way thence to Albany and New York. There is also a canal connecting Seneca lake with Crooked lake.

The crops here look very fine. Hundreds of people are engaged in cutting the wheat and oats, only now ripe, and the abundant crops of hay. The corn here is but 3 to 5 feet high, yet it has attained its growth, and even such small stalks produce wonderfully, often 40 to 60 bushels to the acre. It is planted very close. Of course it is well manured and well worked. I am informed that our Southern corn will produce stalks almost as large as with us, but the grain will not mature, the season being too short.

The good farming lands we have seen this afternoon sell for $50 to $100 per acre, according to quality or situation.

This is a pleasant looking village. From the front piazza of the fine large hotel at which we stop, we look out upon the town, some neat farms, and Canandaigua lake, which, in addition to its beauty, furnished us fresh trout for supper.

FINE APPLES.—A friend has sent us some very large and finely flavored apples from the Orchard of Maj. Alfred Brower of Randolph. They weighed about 1 lb. each, and measured about 13 inches each, in circumference.

Kentucky Election.—The Frankfort "Commonwealth" of Wednesday contains the official returns of the vote for Governor from seventy-eight counties and the reported results from the remaining twenty-five counties of the State. They sum up as follows:

Official vote in 78 counties	61,225	53,071
Reported results in 25 counties	1,787	5,644
	63,012	58,715

These figures reduce Mr. Morehead's majority to 4,297 votes; but the "Commonwealth" thinks that the majorities in some of the Democratic counties are overstated.

Louisville Riot.—The City Councils of Louisville have appointed a committee to inquire into the condition and necessities of the families made destitute by the outbreak, and rejected a resolution to pay for the property destroyed. The owners of the houses burnt must, therefore, lose them, unless they can recover damages by suits at law. This action of Councils appears to have been the cause of the resignation of several of the members of the Councils. It is not probable, however, (the Baltimore American says,) "that the action of the Councils in regard to compensation for property destroyed will be acquiesced in, as the principle has been abundantly established that a city is responsible for damages committed by a mob which the authorities failed to restrain."

Cotton.—The Charleston Mercury says that the receipts of cotton at the port of Charleston since the 1st of September last have amounted to over half a million of bales, placing the city second on the list of the Southern cotton ports for this year.

The first bale of the new cotton crop was received here on Wednesday, from Messrs. Crane, Wells & Co., of Savannah. It was from the plantation of Mr. T. W. Westbrook, of Sumpter county, Ga.; quality strictly good Middling. It was received by Thos. Wood & Co., and sold for 12½c.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Destructive Flood at Staunton, (VA.)—On Tuesday afternoon a terrible storm of rain occurred at Staunton, (Va.) overflowing the whole western section of the town and damaging property to the amount of $6,000 or $10,000. The storm also extended to the country, where much damage was also done.

The official report on the French loan states the amount raised to be 3,600,000,000 francs, six times the amount asked for! The number of the subscribers is 310,000. The financial operations of Louis Napoleon are not the least marvellous of the many eventful incidents of his extraordinary career.

DIED,

In Randolph county, N. C., GODFREY LUTHER, aged 77 years and 5 months. He was a native of the State of Maryland, Frederick county.

In 1795 the deceased moved to Randolph county, where he lived until his death. In all the relations of life, he was kind and benevolent—never withheld a helping hand when in his power, from those that were in need.

During the last thirty years of his life, he was a professor of religion; and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Nov. 1853, he and his wife being unable to labor, left their home, and lived with their son-in-law and daughter, Nathan and Catharine Overton, where he remained until his death.

In Oct. 1854, he was taken with the fever and chills, which continued until his death. About three weeks before his death, he asked his daughter if his burying clothes were prepared, to which she replied yes, he said that he should shortly die, she then asked him if he thought her loss would be his gain, to which he replied yes, I am now ready and willing to die.

About two weeks before his death he was taken with the Pneumonia. And from that time he continued to suffer more and more until the 3d of July 1855; when his spirit took its everlasting flight, to join all the happy spirits who have gone before.—Com.

Weekly Message please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Aug. 15 and 18, Str Fanny, and Aug. 18, Str Rowan, with goods for H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & Son, J O Boon & Co, C Harmson, J & F Garrett, P L Howard, Beaver Creek Co, S J Hinsdale, Houston & Overby, Worth & Utley, G McNeill, J W Powers & Co, P P Johnson, Troy & Marsh, Wm Booth, H L Myrover & Co, M Brown, J W Lett, R Mitchell, C T Haigh & Sons, Womack & Johnson, Drake, Parker & Co, W P Elliott, W H Lutterloh, R Strange, Worth & Utley.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 16, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for Wm Taylor, J W Powers & Co, and others in town and country.

MARKET.—August 20.

[illegible]	11½ a 12½	MOLASSES—	
[illegible]	24 a 25	Cuba,	32 a 33
CANDLES—F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	11 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	17 a 00	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	57 a 60
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	85 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	9 00 a 9 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 87½ a 9 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	8 62½ a 8 75	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	8 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	80 a 85	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 40 a 1 50	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Very little change.

Cotton—We reduce ¼. Manufacturers buying all that comes in.

Flour—Slight advance; sales easily made.

Molasses—Very little Cuba on hand—we advance our figures.

Apple and Peach Brandy—Very little on hand, and prices quite firm.

Whiskey—We reduce our quotations.

Turpentine $2 15; Spirits 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, Yellow dip 2 65 and in good demand. Spirits 39, a decline of one cent. Fayetteville Flour, $9 50 for Super, $10 for Family.

At New York, Southern flour is more active, with sales of 2,600 bbls. at 8 75 and 8 50 for common to good brands, $9 62½ and 9 75 for favorite, and 9 87½ and 10 50 for extra brands. Cotton dull and prices declining. Spirits 42 to 42½.

At Charleston, strict and good middling Cotton 11 to 11¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,772,121 bales, against 2,872,902 bales last year. Decrease 100,781.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ a man to teach the Free School in French's Creek District, Bladen County. Applicants must be examined before being employed, so that the Public School money can be paid.

BRYANT ELMORE, WM. RUSH, } Com.

Aug 20. 1tpd

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 1st day of September next, for erecting a Building on the Fair Ground. For plans and specifications apply at the Store of J. & T. Waddill.

E. W. BARGE, JOHN WADDILL, JOHN P. McLEAN, Committee.

Aug. 11, 1855. 26-3t

PLYMOUTH, August 15.

The Descendants of the Cushmans.—The descendants of Robert and Mary Cushman, who landed from the Mayflower, held an interesting and happy reunion here to-day. There was a procession, an address by Rev. Robert W. Cushman of Boston, and a dinner, of which about 600 of the Cushman family partook.

Caution to Slave Owners.

A SERVANT BOY belonging to the subscriber left home last week and FOLLOWED THE CIRCUS OF BAILEY & CO. to Floral College, in Robeson, where he was overtaken and arrested. He was seen about the Circus in Fayetteville on Wednesday night, and on Saturday was taken up at Floral College. He is a bright mulatto—a very likely fellow.

SLAVE OWNERS are CAUTIONED to be on the WATCH, lest some of their servants may follow the Circus off. J. C. BLOCKER.

Cumberland Co., Aug. 20, 1855.

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 3d of September, under the supervision of W. J. Love, a graduate of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Terms of Tuition—Primary Branches $7 50, English Grammar, Geography &c., $10, higher Branches $12 50.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at $7 per month.

J. C. BLOCKER, WILSON FAIRCLOTH, B. CULBRETH, ALEX. MAXWELL, L. CULBRETH, } TRUSTEES.

Aug. 20, 1855.

GLEN-ANNA FEMALE ACADEMY.

LOCATION.—Davidson County, six miles west of Normal College and six miles from Hunt's Store, on the Plank Road.

TRUSTEES.—Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Messrs. Closs and Hudson, of the N. C. Conference, B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury, V. Mooney, Esq., Gold Hill, Jos. Shelton, Esq., Thomasville.

Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, Miss SARAH L. HAMPTON, } Teachers.

Terms.—The seventh session will open on Wednesday, the 12th of September, 1855, and continue five months. The price of tuition is graduated as follows: In the Primary Class $9, in the Second Class $11, in the Senior Class $13, Music on the Piano, with no extra charge for the instrument, $21, French $6; *and when paid strictly in advance $1 will be deducted from each of these charges.* Board, (exclusive of lights) $6 a month, when one half is paid in advance; otherwise the charge will be $7 a month. The pupils will be charged from their *entrance* to the close of the session, and no deductions will be made for absence, except in cases of personal or family illness.

A Circular may be obtained by addressing Jos. Shelton, Esq., Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

August 7, 1855 27-4w

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,

Distance 49 miles; running daily except Saturdays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor, JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw, ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton. J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.

Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*2m

Lots in Campbellton and Summer[illegible] dence at Auction.

ON Saturday the 18th inst. at the Town House in Fayetteville, will be sold, 3 Lots in Campbellton, with some small improvements, being those lately occupied by Jones & Barbee's Distillery.

Also, the Summer Residence known as the McKinnon place, 2 miles west of town, containing 12 acres a Dwelling House, &c J. C. BLOCKER.

Aug. 7, 1855. 25 ts

☞ Above Sale [illegible] to Wednesday, the 22d inst. Aug. 18. 25-3t

FANCY STATIONERY.

CONSISTING of plain and silver bordered Visiting Cards; Envelopes, assorted; Pens; Pen Holder Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, &c., just rec'd

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 18.

ORDER No. 22.

Head-Quarters 33d Reg't N. C. Militia, AUGUST 3d, 1855.

SIR: You are hereby commanded to enroll in your Company all persons residing in Cross Creek District liable to perform Militia duty.

C LUTTERLOH, Col. Comm'dg.

To Capt. R. MITCHELL, Commanding Town [illegible]

ORDER No. 22

Head-Quarters 33d Reg't N. AUGUST

THE Members of Cross Creek Compa[illegible] notified that they are attached to the [illegible]

C. LUTTERLOH, Col. Com'd'g.

Aug. 18. 28-3t

JUST RECEIVED.

1500 SACKS SALT, 200 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRING, in prime order, and for sale by

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 17. 28-1m

LOST.

ON Tuesday, the 14th inst., between the Fayetteville Hotel and the Toll House on Haymount, a Box of JEWELRY, containing Breast Pins, Rings, &c. My name on the same.

A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the Observer Office. I. H. FOUST.

Aug. 16. 28-2t

NEW BOOKS.

DOESTICKS; The Escaped Nun; Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston, M. A.; F. R. S., &c. Also, further supplies of Ruth Hall; The Watchman; Fudge Doings; The Lamp Lighter; Leslie's House Book; Jacobus' Notes on Matthew; &c., &c, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 18.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Adams' New Arithmetic; Smith's do.; Smith's Grammar; Parley's Universal History; Comstock's Philosophy; Peterson's Familiar Science; Mitchell's Primary Geography; Pinco's English Teacher; Andrew's Latin Lexicon; &c., &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase one thousand Barrels No. 3 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of SPIRITS TURPENTINE. Those having these articles to sell will get a high price by calling on

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

August, 16. 1855 27-3w

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Notice, ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS.

I AM acquainted with a section of country, the Lands of which can be purchased for 33¼ to 50 per cent. less than their intrinsic value for Agricultural purposes. Said Lands are rich in Mineral Deposits, namely, Gold, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal.

For further particulars, address

Dr. R. H. BAKER,
Dobbin House, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 6. 24-tf

DR. R. H. BAKER,

FORMERLY of Philadelphia, and late of Havana, offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. Dr. B. who has had considerable experience in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, both in this and the tropical climates, flatters himself that entire satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at his Office unless when professionally engaged. All calls from the country promptly attended to. His charges will be moderate.

Office, DOBBIN HOUSE.

Aug. 6. 24-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the DEAF and DUMB and the BLIND.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Aug. 9. 24-6t

ANDREWS & JESUP,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' Articles,
No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

August 1, 1855. 25Tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses.
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crushed & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

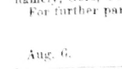
BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office.

Also, blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.

July 23.

100,000 COPIES!!
Steamboat Disasters on the Western Waters, and Steamboat Directory.



THE Undersigned have now in course of preparation a new **STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY**, which will be issued in October next. the book will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat in the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and officers, her age, &c., &c. The Directory will contain a History of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The **RIVER DIRECTORY** will contain a list and description of all the *Steamboat Disasters* that have occurred on the *Western and Southern Waters*, beautifully illustrated, with a *List of all those who have perished by their burning, sinking and exploding*, on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Cities laid down, with correct distances; also, many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.; the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it *benefits* the *incompetent officer*, and *injures* the *competent officer*, &c., &c., and all the important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to this date; the Rates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to Freights, Lost and Damaged, &c., &c.; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style, and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing, will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. The work is destined to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail, from all parts of the country. *daily*. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

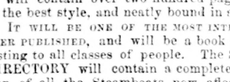
The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steamboat. By remitting One Dollar (post paid,) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be addressed to

JAMES T. LLOYD & CO.,
Post Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 20. 19-

STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Salem.



THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted. WHITE & STAFFORD.

June 29, 1855. 24tf

Preserving Season.

GLASS JARS, 1 pint, ½, ½, and 1 gallon.
Stone ditto, ½ and 1 gal., with Covers, Northern.
Ditto ditto, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon, up country.
Earthen Jelly Cans, white, ¼, ½ and 1 pint.
60 doz com. green Tumblers, for Jelly. 50c. doz.

For sale at ☞ *THE CROCKERY STORE*, by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

August 1, 1855. 23-1m

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. METTS.

May 23, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

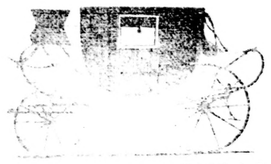
Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith's Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1855. 98tf

1855.
DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.
Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.

April 9, 1855. 94-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854. 4tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good Dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses,—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 400 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Also, one other tract containing 200 or 300 Acres of the best Cape Fear Bottom land, of which there is 15 Acres in the finest state of cultivation.

W. J. CLEMENTS.

June 11, 1855. 8-3m

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS, but has since he left called himself JOE SMITH, at other times *James Morris*. He had on when he left, a brown Cloth Coat with a velvet collar; is of brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. Said boy was purchased by me from T. H. Williams, on the 1st December last. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Boy, as the Law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

Address the subscriber at Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C.

H. BONHAM,
per B. W. Smith.

June 21. 12-tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
1855.
SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4. 89-tf

Direct Route North!

THROUGH TICKETS given to WELDON!!
FARE TO WELDON $7 25.

THE Subscriber has placed on the direct Mail line between Fayetteville and Raleigh a FOUR HORSE POST COACH which connects *without fail*, EVERY MORNING at Raleigh with the Cars going North.

By this line passengers arrive at Weldon *two hours* sooner than by any other route from this place, affording ample time to dine without being hurried, and to check their baggage by either of the trains from that place.

Returning, the Stage leaves Raleigh soon after the arrival of the Northern train and reaches Fayetteville next morning to breakfast.

Passengers can procure at Weldon through tickets from the Agent of the Raleigh Road to Fayetteville, thereby securing seats without the fear of disappointment. D. G. MAC RAE, Contractor.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 20, 1855. 20-6w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 93tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

Steam Engines---Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

To the Physicians of North Carolina, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorized Agent in Fayetteville, W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.
An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1253, covering property amounting to $2,126,355 00
Policies cancelled and expired $851,655 00

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 80-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranghaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted. They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us. E. J. HALE & SON.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for Augurt, received for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

SPRING, 1855.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

SPRING, 1855.
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83 tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE left my Notes and Accounts in the hands of Messrs. Wright Huske and John Robinson, either of whom are authorised to receipt in my name. Those indebted will please call on them and settle.

THOS. C. HALL.

July 20. 20-tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has new in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

LEMONS.

10 BOXES LEMONS.
40 " LEMON SYRUP.

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 28, 1855. 13tf

† JOHN HUGHES.

THE CONTROVERSY between Senator Brooks and † John, Archbishop of the Roman Cathoclic Church of New York—price 25 cents.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.: the Banking House, from Blackwood: Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight: Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Watchman; Rob't Graham, by Mrs. Hentz; The Winkles, or the Merry Monomaniacs, by the author of "Wild Western Scenes;" The Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston. F. R. S., etc.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

OAK HEAD SPIRIT BARRELS.

We are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Oak-head Spirit Barrels they may want. J. & T. WADDILD.

May 17. 2-tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.—A further supply just received by E. J. HALE SON.

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 78tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

SURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos' New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

R. M. ORRELL,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

TRUST SALE.
LUMBERTON.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by John W. Rodgers, of Lumberton, I shall on Saturday the 25th day of August inst., on the premises, offer for sale, one Lot in the Town of Lumberton, now occupied by said Rodgers as a Carriage establishment. On this Lot are a large new Carriage Factory, Blacksmith Shop, and other necessary out-houses to a Carriage establishment.

One unimproved Lot containing one acre.

4 new Buggies; 6 second-hand Buggies; 1 new Rockaway; 6000 feet of Ash Lumber; 5000 feet of Poplar Lumber, well seasoned; unfinished Buggies, Bodies; 5000 Spokes; three sets of Blacksmith tools. Patent Paint Mill—Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Tools. Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The sale will commence positively at 11 o'clock

Terms, 3 months credit—the purchasers giving Bond with approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

Lumberton, August 3, 1855. 24*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1855.

Walter A. Jordan vs. Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan.
A Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants—Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that said Defendants be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill, or it will be heard ex parte, and taken as confessed.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1855, and 79th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

20-1sw*5

LAND NOTICE.

WISHING to remove west, I am desirous to sell all my Lands on Little River, in Montgomery County, about five miles above the mouth of said River, and two miles from the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. My lands are too well known to require puffing—producing Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, equal to any lands in the country; having good water, good Mansions, good out-houses, and Machinery for Farming purposes.

Terms will be three instalments if desired. My address is Pekin, Montgomery, N. C.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

July 9. 18*6t

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,
Distance 49 miles; running daily except Sundays.
SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily except Sundays at half past 3 P. M., arrive at Warsaw half past 2 A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, North or South.

Leaving Warsaw daily except Sundays, after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 6 P. M., arrive at Clinton 9 P. M., Owensville 12 Midnight; and Fayetteville 6 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from either North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North. If not, and no serious accident, the money will be refunded at Warsaw.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.

Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*3m

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being anxious to remove West, offers for sale his plantation in Robeson county, fourteen miles west of Lumberton, near the Harllee road and Union Academy, where there is a good school generally kept. This Farm is in good repair and in the best farming region in the country. It contains five hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The present crop will compare favorably with any in the country. I will sell the crop with the land if desired.

The Farm has on it a new two-story dwelling House with six fire places, and all necessary outhouses; fences in good repair; a good cotton gin and press, and a fine young orchard. The neighborhood is superior for industry and good morals.

Reference can be had to John W. Powell, Joseph Thompson, Richard Townsend or Wm. B. Thompson.

Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson county, N. C. I can be found on the premises, and would be glad to show the plantation to any one who may wish to purchase. E. P. ASHLEY.

July 27, 1855. 22*4t

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sph